

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL  
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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We  
do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXXI.....No. 198

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas  
Hotel.—THE ELVER—KATHLEEN O'NEILL—PARLOR SKATING.  
TWO NIGHTS FOR GOOD SATURDAY.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at  
Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway—A VARIETY OF LIGHT  
AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT. COPIES OF BALLET, &c.  
THE STANLEY HALL.TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-  
fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.—TODD THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL  
GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 5 o'clock.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MIS-  
CELLANEOUS.—BALLET, BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—  
Lectures with the aid of the HYPHOSCOPE, twice  
daily. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth  
street and Sixth Avenue.—BALLET, COMEDY, AND  
FARCES.PAUL FALK'S LION BREWERY, 110th street and  
Eighth Avenue.—GRAND SUMMER NIGHT SONGS.

New York, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine  
o'clock in the evening will be classified under appro-  
priate headings; but proper classification cannot be  
assured after that hour.

## THE NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Northern Pacific Railroad  
bill was taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Howard  
and Mr. McDougall spoke in favor of the bill, when fur-  
ther action on the matter was dispensed with to take up  
the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Some  
attempts were made to postpone the consideration,  
but they were unavailing, and the bill was passed over  
the President's veto, by a vote of thirty-three against  
twelve, three members being absent.The House a bill exempting pensions from the li-  
teral revenue tax was passed. The consideration of  
the Revenue-Grainland bill was then resumed. Mr. Hale,  
of New York, spoke against the expulsion of Mr. Rousseau,  
and the further consideration of the matter was postponed to allow  
of the reading of the President's veto message accompa-  
nying the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The vote was taken  
on the passage of the bill, and the President's veto  
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was sustained, and the bill was passed over the President's  
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bers being absent.

## THE CITY.

Yesterday was the warmest day for the last ten years.  
The thermometer at three P. M. indicated 99 degrees in  
the shade. There were twenty-five cases of sunstroke in  
the city, thirteen of them proving fatal. In Brooklyn  
only six cases are reported, two of them being fatal. In  
Albany, Boston and Hartford the thermometer marked  
100 degrees, and in Philadelphia it reached 104.Seven additional cases of cholera were reported yester-  
day, two of which proved fatal. Four cases were also  
reported in Brooklyn, two of them proving fatal. The  
mortality record of this city for the past week shows  
eight hundred and twenty-seven deaths, forty-four of  
which were from sunstroke and effects of the heat, and  
two hundred and forty from diarrhoeal cholera.The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday, and  
a report from the contractors was read. They state that  
the city has never been in such a cleanly condition.The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Rice  
in the chair. A number of ordinances changing the  
election districts in various parts of the city were taken  
from the table and adopted. The Committee on Streets  
reported in favor of paving and grading a number  
of streets in the upper part of the city. The report of  
the committee was adopted. A communication was received  
from the Board of Supervisors stating that in accordance with an act of  
the Legislature they had increased the number of Assembly  
districts to twenty-one, and asking the Board of Alder-  
men to make the election districts conform to the new  
Assembly districts. Communication received and placed  
on file. The Board then adjourned until Thursday  
afternoon, at two o'clock.The House of Commons held a brief session yester-  
day. A petition was received from a number of the  
residents of the Ninetieth ward to have a ferry run from  
the foot of Forty-sixth street, East River, to Long Island  
city, which was referred to the Committee on Ferries. A  
communication was received from the Comptroller, giving  
the names of blind persons who applied to him for relief.  
A number of reports from the Health Committee  
directing the fencing and filling in of vacant lots; and  
reports from the Committee on Belgian pavement, in  
favor of paving a number of streets with that pavement  
were presented and laid over. While the Board was  
discussing a number of general orders, a motion to in-  
sist until Thursday prevailed, the last being so intense  
as to disqualify the members and other officials from  
presenting with the public business.In the case of John B. Ketchum and James De Van-  
cuse, who were arrested for selling liquor contrary to the  
new Excise law, and whose discharge from custody was  
demanded on the grounds that the law was unconstitutional  
and void, in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday  
Judges Lott and Gilbert rendered decisions to the effect  
that the law was constitutional and its violation  
punishable. Both prisoners were remanded, and all fur-  
ther proceedings in the case dropped.Mr. Wm. Caldwell, one of the proprietors of the S. M.  
day Mercury, was arrested yesterday for a libellous  
attack in his paper upon Judges Lott and Gilbert. Dis-  
trict Attorney Morris and others, for their expected de-  
cision in the Excise cases. He gave bail in \$1,000.Ponschneider against Carl F. A. Ponschneider, and  
Eugene Chave against Cecilia Chave.John Lynch, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 78  
Grand street, and Dennis Ferguson, his former clerk,  
were arrested recently on suspicion of being concerned  
in the great bond robbery last March at the house of  
Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the wealthy banker of No. 88 Ex-  
change place, by which \$1,100,000 in government secu-  
rity bonds for \$5,000 were found on the person of  
Ferguson, and two of them for the same amount  
each were disposed of by Lynch to a gentleman in De-  
troit, who makes affidavit to having purchased them and  
others of the pawnbroker. Lynch pleaded not guilty, and  
both parties were admitted to bail to await an examina-  
tion.A meeting of billiard players was held yesterday after-  
noon at the Metropolitan Hotel, when arrangements  
were perfected for a grand tournament, to be held in  
this city during the ensuing month of September.The stock market opened buoyant, and after great ex-  
citement closed firm. Government securities were strong.  
Gold was dull, and closed at 145 1/2.There was but little change in commercial affairs yester-  
day. A little business was done, the recession in  
gold putting a stop to the demand for goods as a general  
thing, and rendering prices more than ever nominal.  
The defeat of the Tariff bill affords general  
satisfaction, but the fluctuations in gold tend  
to render prices nominal. Cotton was more  
active at an advance. Sugar and molasses were quiet  
but steady. Coffee was in active demand at full prices.  
On "Change flour was dull, unsettled, and choice and  
inferior grades were 30c. per bbl. lower, while medium  
and good qualities were 10c. a 15c. off. Wheat was  
nominally 3c. a 4c. lower. Corn declined 2c. and oats 1c.,  
with a moderate demand. Pork was dull and low.  
Beef was unchanged. Lard continued dull and  
heavy. Whiskey was steady. Freights were dull and  
heavy. Petroleum—Crude was lower, while bonded  
was steady.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The large American emigrant ship, "Monarch of the  
Sea," which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of March  
last for New York, has been four months at sea, and  
fears are entertained that some direful disaster has over-  
taken her, and that she has gone to the bottom with all  
on board. She had six hundred and seventy-four pas-  
sengers and a crew of fifty-four men, including officers.  
The vessel was valued at \$125,000, and is fully insured.  
The clipper ship Hornet, which left this port on the  
12th of January for San Francisco, was burned (in In-  
dian 2 degrees north, longitude 135 degrees 5 minutes  
west) on the 30th of May. The captain and part of the  
crew were forty-three days in a longboat before reaching  
land. Two boats, containing the remainder of the crew,  
are still missing. The vessel was owned in this city,  
and was valued at \$60,000, for which amount she is  
insured.The schooner Cinderella was wrecked on Squam beach,  
New Jersey, on Sunday morning. Cargo and crew were  
saved.The ships Bedfordshire and Cyclops, from Bombay for  
Liverpool, are both very much overdue, and it is thought  
that they are lost, as nothing has been heard of them.Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, sent in  
his resignation yesterday, to take effect on the 24th inst.  
The President has proclaimed the treaty between the  
United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.  
The latter are granted a general amnesty and restored to  
all the civil rights they enjoyed before the rebellion.The members of the Virginia State Executive Com-  
mittee of the Bell and Breckinridge parties assembled  
in Richmond yesterday to appoint delegates to the Phila-  
delphia Convention. Mr. Tyler, formerly editor of the  
Register, offered a resolution instructing the delegates  
to act as a unit, and to insist on the admission of Vir-  
ginia and the repudiation of proscriptive test oaths. The  
meeting adjourned, without appointing delegates, until  
Wednesday next.Mr. Speed, the late Attorney General, recently sent a  
caustic reply to Mr. Doolittle in answer to a note from  
the latter asking his views on the approaching Phila-  
delphia Convention. He does not recognize the gentle-  
men who make the call as the acknowledged organs of  
the great Union party of this country. The national  
Union party is the one that saved the country in the late  
terrible struggle, and is the same to-day that it was when  
it elected Lincoln and Johnson, and as he acted with it  
then, he will remain and act with it now.The report of the Committee on Banking and Cur-  
rency was handed into the House yesterday. It is some-  
what lengthy. After making a detailed report of the  
late Merchants' National Bank of Washington it enters  
into a general statement of the condition of national  
banks throughout the country.A list of the prisoners confined in the Richmond Peni-  
tentiary by courts martial for crimes of a lesser grade  
than rape and murder has been forwarded to President  
Johnson at his request. Some forty or fifty prisoners  
will be by this means doubtless receive the Executive par-  
don.A letter from Major General John A. Dix was received  
yesterday by Senator Doolittle, the chairman of the  
Philadelphia Convention Committee in Washington, accept-  
ing his invitation to be present.The town of Lower Canning, Nova Scotia, was destroyed  
by fire on Saturday, over fifty buildings being burned.Our correspondence from San Francisco is dated June  
23. The Vanderbilt and Monocross, the latter a monitor,  
having lately arrived from Annapolis, created considerable  
excitement among both the foreigners and natives.  
Thousands of the citizens visited them. The flagship of  
the Russian Telegraph squadron was to have sailed on  
the 23d. Sixty-two ex-officers of the United States  
army had gone to Mexico with Mexican commissions  
for service under Juarez.Judge Bryan, of the United States Court at Charleston,  
has decided that the President's Peace Proclamation an-  
nities every citizen to the benefits of the writ of habeas  
corpus.THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL VETOED AND  
PASSED OVER THE VETO.—The Freedmen's Bu-  
reau bill, extending the jurisdiction of the law  
for two years longer, was vetoed by the Presi-  
dent yesterday, and upon the same grounds  
that he objected to the original law of last  
February, adding, however, as an additional  
reason for vetoing the present law, the testi-  
mony furnished by the reports of Generals  
Steedman and Fullerton, that the freedmen  
were grossly abused by the agents of the  
Bureau, and that the operations of the law  
generally proved a failure. Under these cir-  
cumstances President Johnson decided to veto  
the bill; but, as might be expected, the radical  
Congress almost instantly, with indecent haste,  
passed it again over his veto. The bill having  
come originally from the House, the veto mes-  
sage was sent to that body by the President,  
and was there overridden by a vote of one  
hundred and four to thirty-three. It was then  
sent to the Senate without a moment's delay,  
and the veto was there set aside by a vote of  
thirty-three to twelve—three Senators not vot-  
ing. The Freedmen's Bureau, therefore, with  
all its extravagant expenditure, its wholesale  
jobbing and cruelty to the unhappy negro, is  
to remain in operation, despite the honest pro-  
test of the President and the general condem-  
nation of the people.ARREST OF THE NEWSBOYS.—The captain of  
the police in the Fifteenth precinct, it seems,  
arrested six newsboys on Sunday for selling  
extras in the streets. This is a piece of out-  
rage upon that class which we do not intend to  
let pass without fully testing the authority of  
the officer for his act. We have directed a  
suit to be brought against the police captain,  
and shall not only test the act in the courts in  
behalf of the newsboys, but also demand of  
the Commissioners the removal of the guilty  
officer. We are determined to carry this to the  
full extremity of the law and see whether such  
acts are to be countenanced in this community.The newsboys should also hold a public meet-  
ing and get up petitions both to the Police  
Commissioners and also to the Legislature, so  
as to be ready at the commencement of the  
next session to obtain the passage of a law  
that will prevent the repetition of such arbi-  
trary acts.Important from Washington—Changes  
in the Cabinet.Attorney General Speed sent in his resigna-  
tion to the President yesterday. It is said that  
Mr. Stansbury, an able lawyer of Ohio, and  
formerly Attorney General of that State, or Mr.  
Browning, formerly United States Senator from  
Ohio, will take Mr. Speed's place. Both these  
gentlemen were whigs in former times, have no  
affiliation with the copperheads, and are  
talented and conservative men.The following is Mr. Speed's letter of resigna-  
tion, which may be called short and sweet:—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the  
United States:—Sir—I hereby resign to you the office of Attorney  
General of the United States. Be good enough, sir, to  
accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and  
confidence you have ever shown to me. I have the  
honor to be, most respectfully,  
JAMES SPEED.It is positively stated that Mr. Seward will  
also tender his resignation, but that he may be  
requested to remain. Thus we see the tide of  
revolution in the government at Washington  
has fairly set in. Stanton is rather slow to re-  
sign, clinging to office like a leech, but he  
must go. The issue between the President and  
the radical opposition is sharply defined.  
There is no half way or vacillating me-  
dium course now. Mr. Johnson has been  
long embarrassed by his Cabinet, but will  
now be relieved. Perhaps it would be better  
if there were an entirely new Cabinet, although  
Mr. Seward has in his letter fully endorsed the  
policy of the President. Mr. Johnson, how-  
ever, knows best what to do in the matter. It  
is certain the Cabinet hereafter will be a unit  
to the course of the administration. The issue  
of the President's policy of restoration or dis-  
union is now before the people. Deception is  
no longer possible. The approaching Con-  
gressional elections will decide whether we  
are to have peace and harmony or disunion  
and continued trouble under the Jacobin rule  
of the radicals.Europe in a Political Point of View—  
Napoleon and Bismarck.The news from Europe is full of importance,  
not only as to military events and operations,  
but especially with regard to the political  
situation and prospect of affairs there. It is evi-  
dent—to use an often repeated expression—  
that the map of Europe is to be changed. The  
work of the allies during the war against the  
first Napoleon, and of the Congress of Vienna,  
which finished that work, is to be demolished.  
In fact the balance of power established then,  
and which has been threatened and a good  
deal modified since, is now finally broken up.  
Another Europe, another distribution of power  
must come out of the present war. What shape  
this will take we are unable to say at present,  
and, indeed, the statesmen of Europe them-  
selves have not yet decided the question. The  
events of the war up to this time foreshadow  
certain permanent changes, but future occur-  
rences alone can decide what these are to be.  
All the Powers are watching one another with  
profound concern, and will doubtless endeavor  
to prevent the undue aggrandizement of any in  
the general breaking up and rearrangement.There are two men in Europe who are the  
master spirits that brought on the present state  
of affairs, and who will exercise the greatest  
influence in a final settlement. These are the  
Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Minister,  
Count Bismarck. Since the death of Lord  
Palmerston there has not been, and is not  
now, any European statesman who  
would match these astute men or check-  
mate their designs. England occupies a  
negative position, and has little weight. The  
power or influence of Russia lies, not in any  
eminent statesman, and only in her military  
power when thrown into the scale of one side  
or the other. Austria is struggling for her  
existence, and, as is shown by the cessation of  
Venice to Napoleon, will be compelled to  
accept the conditions others may make for her.  
It is clear, then, that the future destiny of  
Europe lies with France and Prussia, or rather  
with Napoleon and Bismarck.That these men brought on the war, each for  
the purpose of carrying out his ambitious  
schemes, there is now no doubt. Bismarck, a  
very able man, bold and unscrupulous, and  
imbued with the old Prussian-German spirit  
of Frederick the Great, resolved to make  
Prussia the first or only Power of Germany.  
German unity has been the cry raised during  
the late movements; but while it meant all that  
it meant, also, Prussian ascendancy, the transfer  
of the imperial power of Germany from the  
south to the north, and finally the absorption  
of the German States by Prussia. The struggle  
is not altogether a new one; but it never  
before assumed such magnitude, and never had  
such a prospect of success. The German popu-  
lation in Europe is not less, perhaps, than fifty  
millions. Considering the intelligence and  
character of this population, and the geo-  
graphical position of the country, Germany, united  
under one government, would be the first  
Power of Europe. That it is Bismarck's am-  
bition to make it so there can be no doubt; and  
to accomplish this object he has been using all  
his diplomatic skill with Napoleon.The questions naturally arise here, Did the  
Emperor of the French understand the extent  
of the Prussian Minister's ambition? Did Bis-  
marck avow or conceal it? Was not the sagacious  
Napoleon aware of it, though it might be  
disguised? It seems likely that the Emperor  
winked at the Prussian's grand scheme, be-  
lieving he could profit by it and could check  
it whenever necessary to prevent an undue  
preponderance of Prussia in European affairs.  
Austria and Prussia were allied in despoiling  
Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and then quar-  
relled afterwards over the spoils; and it is quite  
probable Napoleon and Bismarck, who plotted  
together to bring on the present war, may now  
separate over the results. A consolidated  
German empire of fifty millions of people  
could not be contemplated with favor by Na-  
poleon. The Emperor wants no great over-  
shadowing Power on his border. It is clear he  
has been and is still opposed to Italy becoming  
too powerful, notwithstanding he assisted  
to make a respectable kingdom in that  
country. Under all the circumstances we  
think the cessation of Venice by Austria to  
Napoleon significantly points out a new line  
of French policy. Napoleon's Italian waragainst Austria stopped short amidst the flush  
of victory. He will not see it to his interest,  
probably, that Austria should be crushed to  
the earth, and that two powerful empires,  
the Prussian-German and Italian, should be  
erected on the ruins. Reasoning from these  
premises it seems likely that the common  
object and interests of Bismarck and Napo-  
leon have terminated, and that henceforth  
there will be a French policy rather in favor  
of Austria than Prussia. Flushed with victory  
and fall of ambition, Prussia may continue the  
war. This would lead to further and wide-  
spread complications and difficulties. Still the  
weight of France is immense in these Euro-  
pean questions, and Prussia may be compelled  
to make terms that do not suit her ambition.  
While these events and probable occurrences  
are of no direct importance to us as a nation,  
they may become so indirectly. An Austrian-  
French alliance might materially change the  
aspect of the Mexican question. It might  
even be a question in such an alliance of  
making a combined effort to maintain Maxi-  
milian in Mexico. These, however, are events  
of the future, and amidst the great revolution  
that is taking place in Europe there is no  
telling what may occur. We can only give  
the latest phase of the political situation.The Jacobin Club in Caucus at Wash-  
ington.The question as to what was said and not  
said at the republican caucus at Washington  
seems to be set at rest by an authorized re-  
port of the proceedings. The report is by no  
means full and complete. No mention is made  
in it of the negro who was discovered seated  
quietly in the gallery, and who was assailed  
by Thad Stevens in the following energetic  
language:—"Damn him! Bring him down here!  
He's a newspaper reporter, or an agent of the  
Freedmen's Bureau!" Yet this poor negro  
seemed to have more sense than any of the  
other republicans present; for when inter-  
rogated as to how he came in he replied, "I come  
in frum the doah;" and when asked if he knew  
where he was he answered that he "fought he  
was in de Congress." The darky was quite  
right; for Congress is now nothing but a  
radical caucus of Jacobins. How the news-  
papers obtained their accounts of the caucus  
proceedings is also not satisfactorily explained  
in this official report. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont,  
stated that reporters had followed certain  
members and overheard their conversation  
in the cars, after they had pledged  
themselves to secrecy. Several other  
members exclaimed that a HERALD reporter  
had been concealed under the benches while  
the caucus was in progress. These statements,  
however, are only mere guesses. That the  
HERALD had a correct account of the debate in  
the caucus is acknowledged by everybody ex-  
cept, perhaps, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond;  
but as to the manner in which we obtained it  
the radicals must remain as completely in the  
dark as the committee appointed to inspect the  
ventilator in the ceiling of the Senate Chamber  
at Albany, where our correspondent was sup-  
posed to be concealed during the executive  
sessions.But, taking the authorized version of the  
doings in caucus, what was the character of  
this secret assemblage? It was most violent  
and revolutionary. The report reads like a  
history of the proceedings of the infamous  
Jacobin Club at Paris. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New  
York, stated that the meeting was called to  
prevent the President from removing radicals  
from office during the Congressional recess,  
and that, in his own State, a "head butcher"  
stood ready to strike. Mr. Farnsworth, of  
Illinois, wanted Congress to remain in session  
until December, so as to support its friends in  
office. He denounced the President as a traitor,  
and believed that he was ready for any  
measure, however desperate, which would put  
the government into the hands of the rebels.  
His lips blistering with this slander, Mr. Far-  
nsworth gave way to Mr. Garfield, of Ohio,  
who announced the resignation of Postmaster Gen-  
eral Dennison, and urged the radicals to strip  
to the waist and fight the battle out. Mr. Bout-  
well, of Massachusetts, asserted that a con-  
spiracy was on foot to put the government into  
the hands of the rebels, and that the President  
was a party to it. He had no doubt that they  
contemplated a resort to force. He believed  
Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a  
traitor as Jeff Davis. Mr. Boutwell's remarks  
were heartily applauded. Mr. Ingersoll, of  
Illinois, called the President a traitor and a  
madman in league with rebels. Mr. Kelley, of  
Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell.  
He termed the Philadelphia Convention a con-  
spiracy of traitors, got up by the President for  
the purpose of putting rebels into power.  
After a brief debate concerning Mr. Raymond,  
Thad Stevens rose and endorsed what had been  
said by Mr. Ingersoll, as he was unable to invent  
any stronger terms of denunciation. Mr. Lane,  
of Indiana, who was heartily applauded, an-  
nounced that a million of soldiers were ready  
to rush to Washington to sustain Congress  
against the tyranny of the President, although  
he could not exactly say in what that tyranny  
consisted. These examples will give the peo-  
ple some idea of the spirit in which Congress  
is now conducted. They are by no means ex-  
aggerations, for they are quoted from the au-  
thorized official report. If the whole truth  
were known, it would appear that in brutal  
and revolutionary threats the radicals at this  
caucus passed far beyond the boundary which  
divides loyalty from treason.But although the radical Congressmen talk  
like Jacobins, we do not anticipate any im-  
mediate effort to erect the guillotine. The rad-  
icals are as cowardly as they are abusive. Thad  
Stevens is almost the only one among them  
who has any moral courage, and even he  
jumped out of the window at Harrisburg and  
hid himself in the bushes during an excited  
debate some years ago. They talked about re-  
solving to force and summoning a million of  
soldiers to the capital, but when brought  
to a vote at another caucus last  
Saturday they voted to adjourn  
Congress on the 23d inst. by sixty-four yeas to  
forty nays. Mr. Raymond would have us be-  
lieve that he stood among these violent, raving  
radicals as a moderate Girondist among the  
Jacobins. Having carefully read the speeches  
which he asserts that he delivered, we are not  
willing to accept him in this heroic rôle. He  
says in effect that he is in favor of the Phila-  
delphia Convention if it be confined to the Union  
party, and opposed to it if it is to break up  
the Union party. Here Mr. Raymond either  
quibbles upon the word "Union" or talks  
arrant nonsense. The republican party has  
agreed to itself the duty of the Union partybut it is in fact the party of disunion, since it  
excludes eleven States from representation in  
Congress. The Philadelphia Convention, if  
successful, may break up this republican  
party, and is designed to supersede it by a  
new national party, really devoted to the  
Union. Mr. Raymond knows this very well,  
and if he is not prepared to go into the con-  
vention with this understanding he must re-  
main out of it altogether. He is accus-  
tomed to being on the fence, but he must  
comprehend the impossibility of being on  
both sides at the same time. All the  
circumstances considered, we hold that  
the original report of Mr. Raymond's remarks  
was correct. If the reporter was hidden  
under a bench he must have heard what Mr.  
Raymond said; and if the report was made up  
from the conversation of radicals who were at  
the caucus, then they must have understood  
Mr. Raymond just as we reported him. In the  
original versions Mr. Raymond was made to  
promise that he would not sustain the con-  
vention any longer in his paper, which had pre-  
viously been lauding it to the skies. Since  
then not a single article has appeared in Mr.  
Raymond's organ favoring the convention.  
Upon circumstantial evidence like this many a  
man has been hung, and it is certainly suffi-  
cient to determine the accuracy of a newspaper  
report and hang a politician. Mr. Raymond is  
like several other so-called conservative Con-  
gressmen. He may not talk like the radicals,  
but he always votes with them upon vital  
issues, except when his vote is unnecessary.  
For this reason he must share their ignominy;  
and we hope that none of them will be spared  
at the coming elections.

## GOVERNOR FENTON NEGLECTING HIS DUTY.

At the last session of the Legislature special  
authority was given Governor Fenton to ap-  
point a commission to examine into the official  
conduct of certain members of our city gov-  
ernment and report the result of their investi-  
gations at the next legislative assembly at  
Albany. A quarter of the interval between the  
two sessions has elapsed and yet no such  
commission, nor any board, committee, agent  
or any other power resembling it, has been ap-  
pointed. Here is a clear case of neglect of  
duty on the part of Governor Fenton. Mean-  
while official corruption gallops rampant  
through nearly every avenue and department  
of the city government. Contractors consider  
the faithful performance of their contracts a  
misdemeanor and their violation a subject for  
commendation. The Common Council, with a  
degree of assurance as shameless as it is vil-  
lanous, grants privileges to monopolies that  
are notoriously preying upon the public, as we  
have witnessed in that astounding job giving  
twenty years' grant to a gas corporation for  
supplying the streets of the city with gaslight  
of a certain and a positively bad description  
at its own rate or at a rate secretly established,  
to the satisfaction of the monopoly, between  
it and some Common Council jobbing com-  
mittee. The Fifth Avenue black mail extortion is  
another job that demands official investiga-  
tion. The new Court House job is still  
another flagrant outrage upon the taxpay-  
ers of the city. No two departments in the  
city government work harmoniously together  
unless it be upon some mutual scheme  
for plundering the people. There is clash-  
ing between the Board of Health and the  
Quarantine authorities, whereby the  
door is opened wide to the invasion of  
the city by the cholera, the yellow fever, or  
some other frightful epidemic. But it would  
occupy too much space to enumerate all the  
cases which tend to establish the fact that a  
thorough investigation into the management of  
our municipal affairs is required, and that radical  
reform is imperatively demanded. Not  
only the citizens of the metropolis, but the  
people of the entire State of New York are in-  
terested in this matter. Why is it, then, that  
Governor Fenton fails to perform so clear an  
act of public duty as the appointment of this  
examining commission? In this neglecting or  
hesitating to carry out the design of the Legis-  
lature, he exhibits a degree of imbecility utterly  
unbefitting a magistrate who holds so high  
and responsible a position as that of Governor  
of a great State like New York. This is not  
the opinion entertained of him in the city alone,  
but we learn that prominent republicans in  
other parts of the State entertain similar views.If nominated by the republicans, with his pre-  
sent record, he will certainly be defeated. But  
even his nomination is problematical, for it is re-  
ported that Marshal O. Roberts, of this city, has  
been written to by republicans in the interior  
to ascertain whether he will stand as their can-  
didate for Governor. Mr. Roberts is well posted  
in the affairs of the city, and so far as the me-  
tropolis is concerned, would make a much  
better Governor than the present imbecile in-  
cumbent of the office.

## A NEGRO SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The call for a convention of the loyal Southerners is  
in itself a curious affair. But where will intelli-  
gent loyal Southerners of an original type be  
found in sufficient numbers to fill any respect-  
ably sized hall in either of our large cities?  
The negroes, who are the real, true, Simon  
Pure loyalists of the South, will have to be  
called in to fill up the benches. Here is a good  
chance for Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison,  
Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, the  
Rev. Mr. Cheever, and other pure and unadul-  
terated worshippers of the negro, to establish a  
new party on the platform of negro suffrage.  
Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Elizabeth  
Cady Stanton, and other strong-minded women,  
who advocate women's rights, might also take a  
hand. It will be a queer congregation, and a  
doubt as to whether it will be a party, or a  
slavery convention ever held in New England.

## HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS IN TROUBLE.

Head Centre Stephens has been arrested in Boston  
for debt; released on bail; surrendered by his  
bondsmen; put in jail; and bailed out again.  
Where are the army and navy of the Irish  
republic while the Head Centre is being sub-  
jected to such indignities? Where are the  
Fenian bonds, with which the Head Centre  
could pay his debts if he had them? And  
why is the Boston jail so much more difficult  
to escape from than that at Dublin?

## Head Centre Stephens in Massachusetts.

Chief Organizer Stephens arrived here this evening and  
addressed his countrymen at Mechanics' Hall. He urged  
a union of the discordant forces for direct aid to Ireland.  
His remarks were loudly applauded. He was followed  
by General Halpin. A renegade was given him subse-  
quently at the hotel.

## Execution of a Negro.

The negro Chazy, convicted by military commission of  
the murder of a white family in Rockledge county in  
October last, was hanged to-day.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND  
ART.—This really meritorious association was last eve-  
ning afflicted with the reading of a paper by Mr. Wm.  
Mabe upon a new theory of gravitation and its effects  
upon the solar system. The meeting was commenced  
by Dr. J. H. Grierson being called to the chair and Mr.  
Disturbance acting as secretary. The lecturer commenced  
his oration to a vast audience—a few ladies being  
present—in a bawling, halting, stammering  
tone, which was absolutely excruciating to his  
hearers. His style was so peculiar, in fact, that he  
first "overstepped" his "halcyon" in such a de-  
gree that they insisted upon coming out, notwithstanding  
his efforts to suppress them. Then again, with a  
small piece of glass to his eye, the orator would stop to  
spit out the chronophy, thereby showing the value of  
a good anatomist. He commenced by taking the  
ground that the earth was made by its own volition;  
that it couldn't help it; that "gravitation was limited to  
the individual body